

(e) EVALUATION.—The Assistant Attorney General shall, in consultation with the Comptroller General of the United States, enter into a contract with an academic or non-profit organization that has experience in sex trafficking issues and evaluation of grant programs to conduct an annual evaluation of grants made under this section to determine the impact and effectiveness of programs funded with grants awarded under subsection (b).

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For fiscal years 2011 through 2014, there are authorized to be appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this section, the following sums:

(1) \$45,000,000 to fund grants awarded under subsection (b).

(2) \$1,500,000 to conduct the evaluation under subsection (e).

(3) \$3,500,000 to the Attorney General, to design and implement improvements to the NCIC database.

SEC. 5. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REPORTING REQUIREMENT FOR STATE CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES.—

(1) REQUIREMENT FOR STATE CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES TO REPORT CHILDREN MISSING OR ABDUCTED.—Section 471(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (32), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) in paragraph (33), by striking the period and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (33) the following:

“(34) provides that the State has in effect procedures that require the State agency to promptly report information on missing or abducted children to the law enforcement authorities for entry into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database.”.

(2) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall promulgate regulations implementing the amendment made by paragraph (1). The regulations promulgated under this subsection shall include provisions to withhold federal funds to any State that fails to substantially comply with the requirement imposed under the amendment made by paragraph (1).

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on October 1, 2010, without regard to whether final regulations required under paragraph (2) have been promulgated by that date.

(b) ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY.—Section 3701(c) of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 5779(c)) is amended by inserting “, that includes the total number of reports received and the total number of entries made to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database” after “of this title”.

(c) STATE REPORTING.—Section 3702 of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 5780) is amended in paragraph (4)—

(1) by striking “(2)” and inserting “(3)”;

(2) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “, and a photograph taken within the previous 180 days” after “dental records”;

(3) in subparagraph (B), by striking the “and” after the semicolon;

(4) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D); and

(5) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) notify the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children of each report received relating to a child reported missing from a foster care family home or childcare institution; and”.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 384—HONORING UNITED STATES ARMY SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND ON THEIR 20TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. BURR (for himself and Mrs. HAGAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

S. RES. 384

Whereas since the establishment of United States Army Special Operations Command (USASOC) on December 1, 1989, its personnel have operated in some of the most remote and hostile regions of the world;

Whereas the 7 components of USASOC consist of the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center and School, the United States Army Special Forces Command, the 75th Ranger Regiment, the 160th Special Operations Aviation Regiment, the 4th Psychological Operations Group, the 95th Civil Affairs Brigade, and the 528th Sustainment Brigade;

Whereas USASOC provides 70 percent of special operations personnel in Central Command's theater and approximately 63 percent of the total overseas military commitments of the United States;

Whereas in the 8 years since the start of Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, 245 USASOC soldiers have made the ultimate sacrifice; and

Whereas Master Sergeant Brendan O'Connor, Chief Warrant Officer David Cooper, Colonel Mark Mitchell, Master Sergeant Donald Hollenbaugh, and Master Sergeant Daniel Briggs, all of whom have served this Nation as soldiers assigned to USASOC, received the Distinguished Service Cross for actions in support of the Global War on Terrorism: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commends the United States Army Special Operations Command for more than 20 years of dedicated service to our Nation;

(2) honors the more than 27,000 personnel who serve in the United States Army Special Operations Command; and

(3) pledges its continued support for the men and women of the United States Armed Forces.

SENATE RESOLUTION 385—RECOGNIZING THE GREAT PROGRESS MADE BY THE PEOPLE OF UKRAINE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, AND SUPPORTING A FREE AND TRANSPARENT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION ON JANUARY 17, 2010

Mr. LUGAR submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 385

Whereas adherence by Ukraine to democratic, transparent, and fair election standards has been necessary for full integration into the community of democracies;

Whereas steps undertaken by Ukraine in recent years, including reform of election laws and regulations, the development of a free and independent press, and the establishment of public institutions that respect human rights and the rule of law, have enhanced Ukraine's progress toward democracy and enhanced prosperity;

Whereas elections in Ukraine in 2004, 2006, and 2007 were determined by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

(OSCE) to have been consistent with international election standards;

Whereas the United States has closely supported the people of Ukraine in their bold efforts to pursue a free and democratic future following the declaration of their independence in 1991;

Whereas the NATO Freedom Consolidation Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-17; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note), signed into law by President George W. Bush on April 9, 2007, recognized the progress made by Ukraine toward meeting the responsibilities and obligations for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and designated Ukraine as eligible to receive assistance under the NATO Participation Act of 1994 (title II of Public Law 103-447; 22 U.S.C. 1928 note);

Whereas Ukraine has made steps toward integration within European institutions through a joint European Union-Ukraine Action Plan, as part of the European Neighbourhood Policy; and

Whereas the United States-Ukraine Strategic Partnership Commission was inaugurated by Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and Ukrainian Foreign Minister Petro Poroshenko on December 9, 2009: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the great progress made by the people of Ukraine in establishing democratic institutions and carrying out peaceful election processes in 2004, 2006, and 2007;

(2) supports a free and transparent election process in the presidential election in Ukraine on January 17, 2010, that comports with the international election standards of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

(3) encourages all parties to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine, as well as the full integration of Ukraine into the international community of democracies; and

(4) pledges support for the creation of a prosperous free market economy and the strengthening of a free and open democratic system in Ukraine.

SENATE RESOLUTION 386—CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT OF IRAN FOR RESTRICTING AND SUPPRESSING FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, AND FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY, AND FOR ITS HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. KAUFMAN (for himself, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. DODD, Mr. KYL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BROWNBACK, and Mr. HATCH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 386

Whereas hundreds of thousands of Iranian citizens have engaged in peaceful protest since the June 12, 2009, presidential election in Iran;

Whereas the Government of Iran has responded to these protests with a concerted campaign of intimidation, repression, and violence, including human rights abuses against Iranian citizens;

Whereas there have been numerous allegations of torture, rape, imprisonment, and violence perpetrated against Iranian citizens by the Government of Iran since the June 12 elections;

Whereas the Government of Iran has sought to restrict and suppress the legitimate right of the people of Iran to exercise

freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and freedom of the press;

Whereas the Government of Iran has monitored, controlled, and censored access to the Internet, and has conducted a campaign of harassment and intimidation through the electronic media;

Whereas Freedom House assesses Internet and digital media in Iran as “Not Free,” and characterizes the Government of Iran as wielding “one of the world’s most sophisticated apparatuses for controlling the internet and other digital technologies”;

Whereas the Government of Iran is engaged in a range of activities that interfere with, or infringe upon, the right of the people of Iran to access accurate, independent news and information;

Whereas, according to Amnesty International, the Government of Iran has banned several newspapers, including Farhang-e Ashti, Arman-e Ravabet-e Omomi, Tahlil-e Rooz, and Sarmayeh;

Whereas the Government of Iran has harassed, arrested, detained, imprisoned, and assaulted numerous Iranian and foreign journalists, publishers, editors, photographers, cameramen, and bloggers;

Whereas the Government of Iran has prohibited Iranian and non-Iranian news services from distributing reports in Farsi;

Whereas the Government of Iran has revoked and temporarily suspended the accreditation of foreign journalists to report on current events and news developments in Iran;

Whereas the Government of Iran has interrupted short message service (SMS), preventing text message communications and blocking Internet sites that utilize such services;

Whereas the Government of Iran has partially jammed shortwave and medium wave transmissions of Radio Farda, the Persian language service of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty;

Whereas the Government of Iran has intermittently jammed satellite broadcasts by Radio Farda, the Voice of America’s Persian News Network (PNN), the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), and other non-Iranian government news services;

Whereas the Government of Iran has blocked Web sites and blogs, including social networking, content-sharing, and blogging sites, such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Orkut, Blogger, and Persianblog;

Whereas the Government of Iran has targeted, blocked, and limited Internet connections and mobile network access to thwart communication in advance of planned demonstrations, and has seized mobile phones that were used to film or document the demonstrations;

Whereas the Government of Iran has monitored online activities of Iranians and threatened them and their families with punitive action, including citizens of Iran and Iranian-Americans living in the United States and elsewhere overseas;

Whereas, in November 2009, the police forces of the Government of Iran formed a special unit to monitor websites and “Internet crimes,” including political offenses;

Whereas the Victims of Iranian Censorship Act (subtitle D of title XII of Public Law 111–84), which was signed into law on October 28, 2009, stipulates that “it shall be the policy of the United States to encourage the development of technologies, including Internet Web sites, that facilitate the efforts of the Iranian people to gain access to and share accurate information and exercise freedom of speech, freedom of expressions, freedom of assembly, and freedom of the press, through the Internet or other electronic media”;

Whereas on December 10, 2009, President Barack Obama affirmed in his statement accepting the Nobel Peace Prize, “We will bear witness to the quiet dignity of reformers...to the hundreds of thousands who have marched silently through the streets of Iran. It is telling that the leaders of these governments fear the aspirations of their own people more than the power of any other nation. And it is the responsibility of all free people and free nations to make clear to these movements that hope and history are on their side.”

Whereas, on December 18, 2009, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution calling on the Government of Iran to respect its human rights obligations, including its obligations under its own constitution as well as those of international human rights law; and

Whereas, on December 18, 2009, the Department of State issued a statement welcoming the passage of the United Nations resolution which stated, “The resolution, first adopted last month by the UN Third Committee, expresses deep concern over the brutal response of Iranian authorities to peaceful demonstrations in the wake of the June 12 election...Those in Iran who are trying to exercise their universal rights should know that their voices are being heard.”: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the right of the people of Iran to peacefully express their voices, opinions, and aspirations, despite intimidation, repression, and violence;

(2) condemns the human rights abuses committed by the Government of Iran against Iranian citizens;

(3) condemns the efforts of the Government of Iran to restrict and suppress freedom of the press, freedom of speech, freedom of expression, and freedom of assembly;

(4) condemns online censorship, monitoring, intimidation, and harassment conducted by the Government of Iran, including threats against citizens of Iran and Iranian-Americans living in the United States;

(5) condemns an atmosphere of impunity in Iran for those who employ censorship, intimidation, harassment, or violence to restrict and suppress freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and freedom of the press;

(6) condemns the Government of Iran for violating the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 16, 1966, and entered into force March 23, 1976, which has been ratified by Iran and states, “Everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice.”;

(7) welcomes the decision made by the Department of State on December 15, 2009, to foster and support the free flow of information to Iranian citizens by recommending that the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) issue a general license that would authorize downloads of free mass market software to Iran necessary for the exchange of personal communications or sharing of information or both over the Internet as deemed “essential to the national interest of the United States”;

(8) urges the implementation of the Victims of Iranian Censorship Act (subtitle D of title XII of Public Law 111–84).

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 3294. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment

SA 2786 proposed by Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DODD, and Mr. HARKIN) to the bill H.R. 3590, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the first-time homebuyers credit in the case of members of the Armed Forces and certain other Federal employees, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3295. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2786 proposed by Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DODD, and Mr. HARKIN) to the bill H.R. 3590, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3296. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2786 proposed by Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DODD, and Mr. HARKIN) to the bill H.R. 3590, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3297. Mr. DEMINT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2786 proposed by Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DODD, and Mr. HARKIN) to the bill H.R. 3590, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3294. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2786 proposed by Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DODD, and Mr. HARKIN) to the bill H.R. 3590, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the first-time homebuyers credit in the case of members of the Armed Forces and certain other Federal employees, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . ENSURING THE AFFORDABILITY OF COVERAGE.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, this Act (and the amendment made by this Act) shall not take effect until the date on which the Secretary of Health and Human Services certifies to Congress that the implementation of this Act (and amendments) will not result in a greater increase in health insurance premiums than the increase that is otherwise projected under current law for more than 1,000,000 Americans.

SA 3295. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 2786 proposed by Mr. REID (for himself, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. DODD, and Mr. HARKIN) to the bill H.R. 3590, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the first-time homebuyers credit in the case of members of the Armed Forces and certain other Federal employees, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . CIVIL ACTIONS BROUGHT ON CONSTITUTIONAL GROUNDS.

(a) SPECIAL RULES FOR ACTIONS BROUGHT ON CONSTITUTIONAL GROUNDS.—If any action is brought for declaratory or injunctive relief to challenge the constitutionality of any provision of this Act or any amendment made by this Act, the following rules shall apply:

(1) The action shall be filed in any United States District Court and shall be heard by a 3-judge court convened pursuant to section 2284 of title 28, United States Code.